Observationes ad Plantas Asiæ Orientalis (XIX).*

Hiroshi HARA

原 寛: 東亜植物考 (其十九)

117) **Persicaria pubescens** (BLUME) HARA, comb. nov.

Polygonum pubescens BLUME, Bijdr. Fl. Ned.-Ind. XI, 532 (1825)—MEISSNER, Monogr. Gen. Polygon. Prodr. 97 (1826); in DC., Prodr. XIV, 105 (1856); in MIQUEL, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. II, 58 (1865)—DANSER in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, VIII, 193 (1927)—STEWARD in Contr. Gray Herb. LXXXVIII, 62 (1930).

Polyg. Donii MEISSNER, Monogr. Gen. Polygon. Prodr. 72 (1826)—WIGHT, Icon. Pl. Ind.-Or. V, t. 1801 (1852).

Polyg. Donii β. firmum et *γ. macrophyllum* MEISSNER in WALLICH, Pl. Asiat. Rar. III, 58 (1832) pro parte.

Polyg. leptostachyum DE BRUYN in MIQUEL, Pl. Jungh. 307 (1854).

Polyg. Posumbu β. firmum et *γ. macrophyllum* MEISSNER in DC., Prodr. XIV, 106 (1856) pro parte.

Polyg. flaccidum var. *hispida* HOOK. fil., Fl. Brit. Ind. V, 40 (1886) excl. syn.

Polyg. Hydropiper var. *hispidum* (HOOK. fil.) STEWARD l. c. 60 (1930) excl. syn. nonnul.

Persicaria Roettleri var. *hispida* (HOOK. fil.) HARA in Journ. Jap. Bot. XIV, 74 (1938) excl. syn. nonnul.

Nom. Jap. *Ke-bontokutade* (HARA 1938).

var. **acuminata** (FRANCH. et SAV.) HARA, comb. nov.

Polygonum oryzetum BLUME, Bijdr. Fl. Ned.-Ind. XI, 531 (1825)—MEISSNER in DC., l. c. 106 (1856) (ut *oryzetorum*).

Polyg. flaccidum (non ROXBURGH 1832) sensu MEISSNER in DC., l. c. 107 (1856)—HOOK. fil., l. c. 39 (1886)—NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXIII, [394] (1909)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II–2, 57 (1912).

* Contribution from the Laboratory of Systematic Botany (Prof. T. NAKAI) of the Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, Tokyo Imperial University.

Polyg. Hydropiper α. acuminata FRANCHET et SAVATIER, Enum. Pl. Jap. II, 474 (1877).

Persicaria flaccida (MEISSNER) GROSS ex NAKAI, Rep. Veg. Quelp. 41 (1914) nom. nud.; ex LOESENER in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. XXXVII. Abt. 2, 112 (1919).

Polyg. Hydropiper subsp. *microcarpum* DANSER var. *triquetrum* DANSER, l. c. 189 (1927).

Polyg. Hydropiper var. *flaccidum* (MEISSNER) STEWARD, l. c. 59 (1930).

Persicaria Roettleri var. *acuminata* (FR. et SAV.) HARA, l. c. (1938).

Nom. Jap. *Bontoku-tade.*

Dist. Honsyu, Sikoku, Kyusyu, Ryukyu, Formosa, Korea, China, Indo-China, Malaysia et India.

I consider *P. oryzetum* BLUME and *P. flaccidum* MEISSNER to be synonyms for a glabrescent narrow-leaved form of this species.

Polygonum Donii was first published by MEISSNER, based on WALLICH's specimen from Nepal in the De Candolle Herbarium, in Monogr. Gen. Polygon. Prodr. (1826) p. 72, where he describes it as follows: "floribus 8-andris, semi-" trigynis; calyce punctis glandulosis, flavis, pellucidis asperso; spicis fili-" formibus ... tenuifloris; bracteis remotiusculis; foliis subsessilibus, lanceo-" latis, adpresse hirsutis v. sub-sericeis, ... Folia ... minutissime pellucido-" punctata. ... Calyx ... laciniæ rotundatæ, inter venas glandulis prominulis " aurantiacis, pellucidis egregie punctatae.", etc.

In 1828 WALLICH listed *P. Donii* as No. 1723 in his Catalogue, and distributed specimens under that number to many herbaria, but those specimens were a hopeless mixture of several quite distinct species, such as *P. pubescens, P. caespitosum,* and others, and have become a source of confusion.

On page 57 WALLICH, Pl. Asiat. Rar. III (1832), revising the treatment of Indian *Polygonum* specimens, MEISSNER uses *P. Donii* in a wider sense so as to include *P. Posumbu* HAMILT., and in this sense he cites *P. Donii* MEISSN. Monog. p. 72 as a synonym under *β. firmum.*

On page 105 of DC., Prodr. XIV (1856), MEISSNER once more changes his view, distinguishing *P. Posumbu* as a separate species and reverting to a restricted meaning of *P. Donii*; but the new description "calyce sub-eglanduloso" which he here assigns to the latter is altogether incomprehensible, for

the synonym cited, (albeit with a question-mark) 'Wight ic. t. 1801', has distinct glandular dots on calyces and is clearly *P. pubescens*.

In this same work he inconsistently refers 'P. Donii Meisn. in Wall. pl. As. rar. 3, p. 57' to *P. Posumbu* and transfers to *P. Posumbu β. firmum* the *P. Donii β. firmum* which he cited in the first instance as identical with the *P. Donii* of his original publication.

HOOKER fil. in his Fl. Brit. Ind. V (1886) p. 38, following examination of specimens from Nepal (WALLICH, 1821) in the Hookerian Herbarium, reduced *P. Donii* MEISSN. Monog. p. 72 excl. syn. to a variety of *P. serrulatum*, a species described as having eglandular calyces and close bracts with long ciliae, and stated that MEISSNER's *P. Posumbu β. firmum* is composed of *P. caespitosum* and *P. pubescens*. I cannot, however, accept this opinion of HOOKER's since it is obvious that he did not examine the type-specimen of *P. Donii* in the Herbarium DC., nor do the specimens in the Hookerian Herbarium on which he based his reduction conform to MEISSNER's original description of *P. Donii*.

I examined a specimen from Nepal (WALLICH 1821 e Herb. DC.) at the New York Botanic Garden which was identified by MEISSNER himself as *P. Donii β. firmum* and was formerly in his own herbarium, and I am satisfied that it belongs to *P. pubescens*.

The name '*P. Donii*', which has thus been used in several different senses even by the original author himself, is properly applicable to the plant which conforms to MEISSNER's original description of 1826, and in my opinion, judging from all the materials to which I have access, this *P. Donii* MEISSNER (1826) may safely be treated as a narrow-leaved form of *P. pubescens*.

118) **Persicaria Yokusaiana** (MAKINO) NAKAI in Rigakkai XXIV, 301 (1926)—MIYABE & KUDO, Fl. Hokk. & Saghal. IV, 527 (1934)—HARA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XLVIII, 894 (1934).

Polygonum caespitosum γ. laxiflorum MEISSNER in MIQUEL, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. II, 57 (1865).

Polyg. Posumbu (non HAMILTON ex D. DON) sensu NAKAI, Polygon. Korea. 12 (1908); in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXIII, [393] (1909)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl.

Jap. II–2, 61 (1912).

Polyg. laxiflorum (non WEIHE 1826) (MEISSNER) MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXV, 14 (1911).

Polyg. Yokusaianum MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXVIII, 116 (1914).

Persicaria Posumbu (non GROSS 1913) sensu NAKAI, Rep. Veg. Quelp. 41 (1914).

Persicaria Posumbu var. *tenera* OHKI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XL, 52 (1926).

Polygonum caespitosum subsp. *Yokusaianum* (MAKINO) DANSER in Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz. ser. 3, VIII, 153 (1927) quoad syn.

Polyg. caespitosum (non BLUME) sensu STEWARD in Contr. Gray Herb. LXXXVIII, 66 (1930) pro parte.

Nom. Jap. *Hana-tade.*

f. **albiflora** (IWATA) HARA, comb. nov.

Persicaria Posumbu var. *albiflora* IWATA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo LIV, 74(1940).

Nom. Jap. *Sirobana-hanatade* (IWATA 1940).

Hab. Honsyu.

var. **laxiflora** HARA, var. nov.

Persicaria Posumbu var. *laxiflora* NAKAI, Rep. Veg. Quelp. 41 (1914) nom. nud.

Inflorescentia filiformis laxissima. Bracteae praesertim inferiores remote interruptae. Planta tenuior.

Nom. Jap. *Nagaho-hanatade.*

Typus. Honsyu. Prov. Musasi: m. Takao (T. NAKAI, Oct. 27, 1913).

Dist. sp. Hokkaido, Honsyu, Sikoku, Kyusyu, Formosa, Korea, Manshuria et China.

Compared with this plant, *Polygonum caespitosum* BLUME has generally narrower leaves more hairy on both sides, densely-flowered inflorescences and stems often procumbent in the lower part, and occupies its own geographical area. Formosa is the only part of the Japanese Empire where it occurs, and *Polygonum giranense* OHKI is a synonym for it. Final justification for the specific distinction of *P. Yokusaiana* from *P. caespitosum* must, however, await further study of materials from Formosa and China.

P. Posumbu HAMILTON was first published by D. DON in Prodr. Fl. Nepal.

(1825) p. 71, but his description is too brief to determine the accurate application of a name in this very critical group of plants. According to HOOKER, no authentic specimen was extant in 1886 in either HAMILTON's or WALLICH's Herbaria. *P. Posumbu* HAMILT., as listed No. 1722 in WALLICH's Catalogue in 1828, belongs to the group of *P. minus* and is without doubt not the same as the plant described by D. DON.

In 1826 MEISSNER published a more detailed description of *P. Posumbu* in Monog. p. 73, based on a specimen from Herbarium DC. supplied by WALLICH, which reads: "foliis ... utrinque attenuatis pilisque raris adpresse hispidis, ... Ochreae 4–6-lineas longae, ..." etc. Later, in 1832, MEISSNER proposed a new name *P. Donii* and cited *P. Posumbu* as a synonym of its variety *α. tenerum*, but in 1856, in DC. Prodr. XIV p. 105, he re-adopted *P. Posumbu* with *P. Donii α. tenerum* as a variety which he described "ochreis brevibus (3–4 lin.), ... foliis exceptis nervis glabriusculis molliter ciliatis ...", thus contradicting his earlier description (1826) of *P. Posumbu*. In the same work MEISSNER included *P. caespitosum* BL. (with a question-mark) as a variety of *P. Posumbu*.

In MIQUEL, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. II (1865) p. 57, MEISSNER recognised *P. Posumbu* and *P. caespitosum* as separate species, but he cited under *P. Posumbu* a synonym, *P. oryzetum* BLUME, which is properly applicable to a plant of a different group now recognised to be a form of *P. pubescens*.

In the Meissner Herbarium which is now preserved at the New York Botanic Garden, there is a sheet labelled "*P. Posumbu*. Nepalia, WALLICH 1821, Comm. DC. *P. Donii* nob." On that sheet are pasted two different specimens, one of which resembles *P. longisetum* but has more lax inflorescences, while the other conforms to a specimen from Sumatra (KORTHALS ex Herb. Lugd.-Bat.) identified by MEISSNER as *P. Posumbu α. tenerum* and has leaves with short hairs on upper surface and long hairs below and very loose interrupted spikes. Neither of these two specimens is identical with *P. caespitosum* BLUME or with any Japanese species.

HOOKER in 1886 adopted *P. Posumbu* in the sense of *P. caespitosum* BL. while admitting that he could not trace any authentic specimen of the former, and at the same time noted that MEISSNER's *P. Posumbu* is a mixture of

different species. We are left in doubt as to his reasons for adopting this ambiguous name instead of the name *P. caespitosum* which was clearly understood and contemporaneously published, especially as D. DON's original description "foliis ... laeviusculis" of *P. Posumbu* does not fit *P. caespitosum*.

I therefore propose that the name "*P. Posumbu*" should be rejected and treated as a nomen ambiguum which has become a permanent source of confusion and error (cf. Art. 62 of International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature 1935) for the following reasons: 1) As D. DON's original description is very brief and authentic specimens are not extant, its application is quite uncertain (cf. Art. 63); 2) MEISSNER, the second botanist who adopted this name, used it with several different meanings. Later, HOOKER used it in the sense of *P. caespitosum*. And the *P. Posumbu* of Japanese botanists is *P. Yokusaianum*.

119) **Coronopus** (Nasturtiolum) **Wrightii** HARA, sp. nov., in sched. Herb. Gray 1940.

Senebiera integrifolia (non DC.) sensu BENTHAM, Fl. Austral. I, 82 (1863) in nota, quoad pl. ex Pratas Isl.—ENGLER in Bot. Jahrb. VI, 58 (1885)—FORBES & HEMSLEY in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXIII, 48 (1886)—TASHIRO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo VII, [349] (1893)—MAKINO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo X, 59 (1896)—ITO & MATSUM., Tent. Fl. Lutch. I, 302 (1899)—MATSUM. & HAYATA, Enum. Pl. Formos. 25 (1906)—HAYATA, Mater. Fl. Formos. 32 (1911); Icon. Pl. Formos. I, 54 (1911)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II–2, 160 (1912)—KUDO & MASAMUNE in Ann. Rep. Taihoku Bot. Gard. II, 104 (1932).

Senebiera linifolia? TASHIRO in Bot. Mag. Tokyo IV, [130] (1890) nom. nud.

Coronopus integrifolius (non SPRENGEL nec PRANTL) sensu MUSCHLER in ENGLER, Bot. Jahrb. XLI, 138 (1908) quoad pl. ex Osumi.

Planta sapore acris (ex TASHIRO). Radix crassa apice divisa. Caulis e basi ramosus basi decumbens apice ascendens ad 20 cm altus minute puberulus. Folia oblanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata apice acuta basi ad petiolem sensim cuneato-angustata carnosula glabra; inferiora petiolata saepe grosse pauci-serrata raro pinnati-lobata et dentata; mediana et superiora subsessilia integra

vel grosse pauci-serrata vulgo 2–4 cm longa 2–5 mm lata. Racemi folio oppositi vel subterminales elongati in fructu usque ad 10 cm longi, rachis minute puberula. Pedicelli graciles in fructu (1–) 1.5–2.5 mm longi ascendentes glabri. Flores parvi. Sepala elliptica concava albo-marginata ca. 1 mm longa glabra dicidua. Petala alba lineari-spathulata obtusa ad basin leviter angustata sepalo subaequilonga vel leviter breviora ca. 1 mm longa ±0.25 mm lata uninervia. Stamina vulgo 2 sepalo breviora, filamentis anthero 2–3 plo longioribus. Glandulae minimae. Ovarium reniforme glabrum; stigma crassum subsessile. Siliculae didymae apice leviter emarginatae basi cordatae in coccos 2 dehiscentes; valvae subglobosae clausae fungosae supra medium cerebriforme areolato-tumidae ventro medio leviter canaliculatae (1.2) 1.5–2 mm longae ac latae monospermae; septum lineare valva breviore. Semina 1–1.2 mm longa.

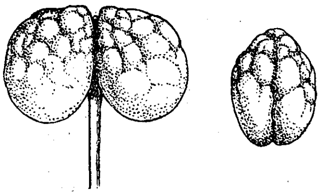


Fig. 51. Silicule of *Coronopus Wrightii* HARA
やんばるがらしノ蒴果 (×8).

Nom. Jap. *Yanbaru-garasi* (TASHIRO 1890), *Hama-garasi* (MATSUM. 1912).

Hab. Kyusyu. Prov. Ôsumi: Ins. Ôsima (T. KAMIYA, Apr. 10, 1910; no. 28674 in Mus. Sc. Tokyo); ibid., Koniya (Z. TASHIRO, Mar. 1924; no. 51934 in Mus. Sc. Tokyo).

Ryukyu. Loo-Choo Isl. (C. WRIGHT, 1855, sub *Senebiera integrifolia* in Gray Herb.); Ins. Okinawa (T. MIYAGI); Nago (G. NAKAHARA, Apr. 1907—typus); prope Nago (J. MATSUMURA, 1897); in littore Nisibaru-mura (Y. TASHIRO, Mai. 1887); prope Tyatan (S. TANAKA, no. 50, Mai. 15, 1891). Ins. Isigaki, in littore Hisabu-mura (Y. TASHIRO, Jul. 1887).

Formosa. Kasyôtô (T. KAWAKAMI & G. NAKAHARA, no. 1000, Feb. 1906).

Ins. Pratas (T. KAWAKAMI, no. 11, Jun. 15, 1908).

Dist. Kyusyu (Ins. Amami-Ôsima), Ryukyu, Formosa (Kasyôtô, Kôtôsyo), Ins. Pratas et China (?).

This plant is easily distinguished from *C. integrifolius* (DC.) SPRENGEL in having larger silicules which have a different kind of markings on the surface.

120) **Jussiæa** (Nematopyxis[1]) **Greatrexii** HARA, sp. nov.

Ludwigia Greatrexii HARA, mss.

Habitus *Jussiaeae prostratae* similis. Caulis erectus ramosus striato-angulatus minute puberulus. Folia alterna lanceolata acutiuscula basi ad petiolum brevem longe attenuata integra praesertim novella utrinque minute pubescentia ad 7–8 (–9) cm longa 1–1.3 (–2) cm lata, folia rami lateralis minora. Flores axillares solitarii subsessiles. Calycis tubus anguste cylindricus dense adpresseque pubescens basi minutissime bracteolatus; calycis lobi vulgo 5 lanceolato-ovati acuminati extus minutissime puberuli intus parcissime pilosi virides 3–4 mm longi 1.2–1.8 mm lati. Petala 5 (vel 6, raro 7 vel 4) lutea obovata apice rotundata basi attenuata usque ad 4 mm longa 3 mm lata interdum minuta. Stamina vulgo 5 sepalo breviora, filamento filiforme, anthera elliptica. Discus epigynus 5-lobus dense albo-hirsutus. Stylus crassus stamino brevior, stigmate capitato. Capsulae cylindricae ad 2 cm longae 2 mm crassae vulgo 5-loculares, endocarpa crassiuscula non suberosa semino libera. Semina in loculo sub-biserialia oblonga leviter curvata 0.8 mm longa uno latere obscure costata pallida.

Nom. Jap. *Usuge-tyôzitade* (nov.).

Hab. Kyusyu. Prov. Hizen: Kawahara, peninsula Nagasaki (F. C. GREATREX, N. 12/40—typus; No. 206/38, Sep. 17, 1938).

Honsyu. Prov. Suruga: Huzieda-mati (D. SIMIZU, no. 302, Sep. 21, 1930).

A closely allied species, *J. prostrata* (ROXB.) LÉVEILLÉ, has smaller flowers, glabrescent disks, and larger seeds which are enclosed in the corky endocarp. *J. Greatrexii* may well be referable to one or more of several names given to specimens from Japan—such as *Nematopyxis japonica* MIQUEL, *Jussieua Parmentieri* LÉV., *J. japonica* LÉV., *J. Fauriei* LÉV., *J. Philippiana* LÉV.—which are generally treated as synonyms of *J. prostrata*, but none of the original descriptions are clear enough for identification.

121) **Hydrocotyle nepalensis** HOOKER, Exot. Fl. I, t. 30 (1823)—DC.,

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1) *Jussiœa* Sect. **Nematopyxis** (MIQ.) HARA, comb. nov.
Ludwigia (non L.) DC., Prodr. III, 58 (1828).
Nematopyxis MIQUEL, Fl. Ind. Bat. I–1, 630 (1855).

Prodr. IV, 65 (1830) (*a. brevipes* DC.)—KOORDERS, Exkurs. Fl. Java II, 722 (1912)—HANDEL-MAZZETTI, Symb. Sin. VII, 707 (1933)—SHAN in Sinensia VII, 478 (1936).

H. zeylanica DC., l. c. 67 (1830).

H. polycephala WIGHT et ARNOTT, Prodr. Fl. Ind. Or. I, 366 (1834)—WIGHT, Icon. Fl. Ind. Or. III, t. 1003 (1843–45)—CHERMEZON in Bull. Soc. Bot. France LXVIII, 509 (1921); in Fl. Gén. Ind. Chin. II, 1139 (1923).

H. nepalensis HOOK. var. MIQUEL, Cat. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. I, 40 (1870) nom. nud.—FRANCH. et SAV., Enum. Pl. Jap. I, 178 (1874).

H. javanica (non THUNB.) sensu C. B. CLARKE in HOOK. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. II, 667 (1879) excl. var.—MAXIMOWICZ in Bull. Acad. Sc. St.-Pétersb. XXXI, 45 (1886)—FORBES et HEMSLEY in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXIII, 325 (1887)—ITO et MATSUM. in Journ. Sc. Coll. Imp. Univ. Tokyo XII, 527 (1899)—YABE, Rev. Umbel. Jap. 10 (1902)—MATSUM. et HAYATA, Enum. Pl. Formos. 170 (1906)—MAKINO in IINUMA, Sômoku-dzusetsu ed. MAKINO I, 343, t. 246 (1907)—HAYATA, Fl. Mont. Formos. 101 (1908)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II–2, 435 (1912)—RIDLEY, Fl. Malay Penin. I, 869, fig. 73 (1922)—TERAZAKI, Nippon-syokubutu-zuhu fig. 1449 (1933).

H. javanica var. *polycephala* (WIGHT) MASAMUNE in Journ. Soc. Trop. Agr. IV, 300 (1932).

H. javanica var. *laxa* MASAMUNE, l. c. (1932); Fl. & Geobot. St. Yakus. 334 (1934).

Nom. Jap. *Ôba-tidomegusa, Tukusi-ôbatidome* (MASAM. 1932).

Dist. Honsyu media et austr., Sikoku, Kyusyu, Ryukyu, Formosa, Quelpaert, China, Malaysia, Indo-China, India, Australia, Fiji et Africa.

H. javanica THUNBERG, according to the original description and figure in Diss. Hydrocot. p. 6, with fig. (1798), is glabrous in all parts and has leaves with acutish lobes and generally solitary peduncles longer than the petioles. The plant with such characters, though with some variation in the hairiness and shape of leaves, occurs in Java, Sumatra and Southern China. Japanese specimens, on the other hand, have generally fasciculate pubescent peduncles shorter than the petiole and leaves with roundish lobes.

122) **Hydrocotyle ramiflora** MAXIMOWICZ in Bull. Acad. Sc. St.-Pétersb. XXXI, 46 (1886)—YABE, Rev. Umbel. Jap. in Journ. Coll. Sc. Imp. Univ. Tokyo XVI–2, 15 (1902)—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II–2, 436 (1912) —HARA in Bot. Mag. Tokyo L, 420 (1936).

H. Wilfordi MAXIMOWICZ, l. c. 45 (1886)—FORBES et HEMSLEY in Journ. Linn. Soc. XXIII, 326 (1887)—PALIBIN, Consp. Fl. Korea. I, 96 (1898)—YABE, l. c. 14 (1902) pro parte—MATSUMURA, l. c. (1912) pro parte.

Nom. Jap. *Ô-tidome* (MAKINO 1890).

Dist. Hokkaido, Honsyu, Sikoku, Kyusyu et Korea.

On examining authentic specimens of both *H. ramiflora* and *H. Wilfordi* in the Gray Herbarium, I concluded that the two plants belong to a single species. A specimen from Hakodate (MAXIM., 1861), which is the isotype of *H. ramiflora,* differs from a specimen from Port Chusan (WILFORD, 1859), which is the isotype of *H. Wilfordi,* only in having nearly glabrous leaves which are imbricated at the basal sinus. But I am doubtful whether the *H. Wilfordi* reported from China by DUNN and TUTCHER (1912) and SHAN (1936) and from Indo-China by CHERMEZON (1921 & 1923) is the same species. Most of the specimens which are referred to *H. Wilfordi* by Japanese botanists, having more deeply lobed leaves and shorter peduncles than *H. ramiflora,* belong to *H. maritima* as treated herebelow.

123) **Hydrocotyle maritima** HONDA in Bot. & Zool. II, 1825 (1934).

?*H. nitidula* (non RICHARD) sensu MIQUEL, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. III, 55 (1867) pro parte.

H. Wilfordi (non MAXIMOWICZ) sensu YABE, Rev. Umbel. Jap. 14 (1902) pro parte; in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XVII, 105 (1903)—NAKAI, Fl. Korea. I, 253 (1909) pro parte—MATSUMURA, Ind. Pl. Jap. II–2, 436 (1912) pro parte—TERAZAKI, Nippon-syokubutu-zuhu fig. 1144 (1933)—MASAMUNE in Mem. Fac. Sc. & Agr. Taihoku Imp. Univ. XI, 334 (1934).

H. ramiflora (non MAXIM.) sensu TERAZAKI, l. c. fig. 1143 (1933).

Differt ab *H. ramiflora* MAXIMOWICZ, foliis ad medium vel ad 2/3 laminae 5 (–7)-lobatis crenato-dentatis, pedunculis petiolo multo brevioribus raro subaequilongis. Caulis apice ascendens. Folia usque ad 3 cm in diametro basi

aperta raro clausa saepe utrinque pilis longiusculis rigidulis parce dispersa.

Nom. Jap. *Hama-tidome* (HONDA 1934); *No-tidome* (? non MAKINO 1890).

Hab. Honsyu. Prov. Iwasiro: Moniwa (K. NEMOTO, Sep. 3, 1890). Prov. Musasi: Tokyo (YATABE?, Mai. 20, 1879); Kamimeguro, Tokyo (H. HARA, Mai. 25, 1931). Prov. Awa: m. Nokogiri-yama (Y. SATAKE, Nov. 4, 1937). Prov. Sagami: Hayama (H. HARA, Mai. 30, 1931); Hakone (MATSUM.?). Prov. Izu: Izumura, ins. Miyake-zima (T. HAYASI, Mai. 23 & Jun. 5, 1937). Prov. Suruga: Huzieda-mati (D. SIMIZU, Sep. 21, 1930). Prov. Ise: Yokkaiti (K. TANI, Oct. 8, 1899). Prov. Kii: m. Kôyasan (T. NAKAZIMA, Aug. 1919); Tanabe (T. NAKAZIMA, Nov. 27, 1927); ins. Ôsima (Y. JÔTANI, Dec. 27, 1933—typus *H. maritimi*). Prov. Izumi: Asaka (S. MATUDA, Sep. 22, 1895). Prov. Harima: Kazima-mura (U. ÔGAMI, 1899). Prov. Bittyu: in ripa Takahasi, Hunaho-mura (H. MORIKAWA, Jun. 10, 1914). Prov. Nagato: Issyôdani, Akiragi-mura (J. NIKAI, Jun. 29, 1918).

Kyusyu. Prov. Tusima: Izuhara (Y. YABE, Aug. 18, 1901). Prov. Iki: Intûzi (K. ÔKI, Aug. 9, 1925). Prov. Hizen: Tokitu-mura (T. TIBA, Nov. 7, 1938); Nagasaki (F. C. GREATREX, N. 80/31). Ins. Yakusima (G. MASAMUNE, Jun. 20, 1927).

Ogasawara (Bonin). Ins. Titizima (HANDA, Jul. 1928).

Korea. Dagelet (T. NAKAI, Jun. 21, 1917). Prov. Keinan: Mokchyon (T. UCHIYAMA, Nov. 9, 1900); Kinzanri (T. UCHIYAMA, Oct. 14, 1902); Masan (T. MORI, Aug. 1912). Prov. Zennan: Moppo (T. NAKAI, Jun. 15, 1921). Quelpaert (T. ISHIDOYA, Aug. 9, 1912); prope Saisyû (T. NAKAI, Mai. 9, 1913).

Dist. Honsyu, Sikoku, Kyusyu, Bonin, Korea et China.

The type of *H. maritima* is a poor sterile specimen with small leaves. This plant seems to be near to *H. batrachium* HANCE of China.

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117) **けぼんとくたで** 先ニ HOOKER fil. ニ從ヒ *Polygonum Roettleri* ROTH (1821) ヲ本種ト考ヘタガ、ROTH ノ原記載ヲ讀ムト 'German compressum. Stylus simplicissimus. Stigma subcapitatum'. 等トアリ、けぼんとくたでニ當テルノハ無理デアルノデ、DANSER ノ意見通リ *Pol. pubescens* BLUME (1825) ヲ採用スル事トシタ。ジヤバノ *P. pubescens* ハ邦產ノモノヨリ葉鞘及ビソノ緣毛ガ少シ長イガ同一種ト思フ。尙コレト同時ニ發表サレタ *Pol. oryzetum* BLUME モぼんとくたでノ葉ノ細長イ形デ、葉ハ中肋及ビ緣邊ヲ除キ無毛デアル。DANSER ハ葉形ト毛ノ少イ點ヲ考ヘ、やなぎたでノ變種トシ

テ扱ヒけぼんとくたでト種ヲ別ケタガ、私ハ反ツテ瘦果ガ三稜形ヲナス點ヲ重視シテけぼんとくたでト同種ト考ヘタイ。次ニ *P. hispidum* HAMILT. ex D. DON (1825) ハ HOOK. fil. ガ Wallich Herbarium ニアル標本ヲ檢シタノニヨルトけぼんとくたでノ一形デアルトイフ。併シ GAGE ガ Records Bot. Surv. India II, 399 (1903) ニ書イタノヲ見ルト、'Calcutta Herb. ニアリ HAMILT. ノ手書ニヨリ *P. hispidum* ノ名ト短イラテン文記載ヲツケタラベルヲ有スル標本ハ明カニ *P. barbatum* L. デアリ D. DON ノ原記載モ簡單デアルガ 'spicis densifloris' ノ語ハけぼんとくたでヨリ *P. barbatum* ニ一致スル' トイヒ、MEISSNER (1856) ノ意見トモ一致スルカラ、ソノ說ニ從ツテオク事ニスル。*P. Donii* MEISSNER モ今ノ私ノ意見デハけぼんとくたでノ一形ト見ルベキト思フガ、コノ名ノ適用ニハ複雜ナ經緯ガアリ、歐文欄ヲ參照サレタイ。

118) **はなたで** *P. Posumbu* ノ名ハ歐文欄デ詳述シタ如ク如何ナル種ニ用フベキカ不明瞭デアリ、はなたでニハ *P. Yokusaianum* MAKINO ヲ採用スル。*P. caespitosum* BLUME ハはなたでニ最モ近イガ、葉ハ兩面ニ毛多ク、通常はなたでヨリ幅狹ク、花穗モ稍密、莖ノ下部ハ往々橫臥スル。コノ形ハ我國デハ臺灣ノミニ產シ、いぬたでもどき (*P. giranense* OHKI) ガコレデアル。はなたでトノ關係ハ臺灣・支那ノ標本ガモツト集ツタ後再檢ヲ要スル。

119) **やんばるがらし** (はまがらし) 奄美大島以南琉球列島、火燒島、紅頭嶼、プラタス島 (東沙群島) ニ產スル本植物ハ、南アフリカ・濠洲產ノ *Coronopus integrifolius* (DC.) SPRENGEL ト同一ト見做サレテキタガ、後者ノ果實ハ小形デ表面ニ小サイ凹ミガアリ、全ク別種デアル。本屬ヲ特ニ硏究シタ MUSCHLER ノ記載ガ正シケレバ、其他花柱ノ長サ、雄蕋ノ數、花瓣ノ形等ニ於テモ異ツテキル。新種トシテ *C. Wrightii* HARA ノ名ヲ與ヘル。屬名トシテハ今デハ *Coronopus* ガ保留名トナツテ居リ、從ツテ東京附近、伊豆、鳥島、青ケ島、小笠原島、九州等ニ歸化シテキル同屬ノからくさがらしノ學名モ *Coronopus didymus* (L.) SMITH ガ正シイ。

120) **うすげちやうじたで** (新稱) ちやうじたでニ極メテ近イガ花ハ稍大、花盤ニハ白密毛ヲ生ジ、種子モ小形デ蒴ノ各室ニ略 2 列ニ並ビ、嫩葉ニ毛ガ多イ點デ異ツテキル。長崎半島川原町デ F. C. GREATREX 氏ニヨツテ見出サレ、*Jussiæa Greatrexii* HARA ト命名シタガ、駿河藤枝町ニモアリ點々ト分布シテキルラシイ。從來ちやうじたで及ビソノ近似種ハ雄蕋ガ花被片ト同數デアル點デ *Ludwigia* トシテ扱ハレテキルガ、其他ノ性質デハ *Jussiæa* 屬中ノ特ニ *J. linifolia* VAHL ニ似テ居リ、LÉVEILLÉ ヤ GAGNEPAIN ノ說ノ如ク *Jussiæa* 屬トスル方ガヨイ樣ニ思フ。尙 *J. linifolia* VAHL ハ米大陸ノ原產ト考ヘラレテキルガ、現在デハ廣クアジアニ生ジ、我ガ小笠原島ニモ歸化シテキル。概形ちやうじたでニ似テキルガ、萼片ハ披針形ヲナシ、子房ノ中部ニ鱗片狀ノ 2 小苞ガアリ、雄蕋ハ 8 本、種子ハ蒴果ノ中部以下デハ 4 縱列ニ並ビちやうじたでノ如クコルク質ノ內果皮デ包マレ長サ 0.8 mm、蒴果ノ上部デハ多列ニ並ビ裸出シ小サク長サ 0.6 mm、

共ニ一側ニ明カナ稜ヲ有シテヰル。未ダ和名ガナイ様デアルカラ、たごぼうもどきト新稱スル。

121) **おほばちどめぐさ** *H. javanica* THUNB. ノ基準形ハ全株無毛、花莖ハ概ネ單一デ葉柄ヨリ長ク、葉裂片ノ稍尖ツタ形デアリ。ジヤバ、スマトラ、南支那等ニ產シ、毛ノ程度・葉裂片ノ形ハ變化スルガ、おほばちどめぐさトハ別種ト考ヘル。おほばちどめぐさノ花莖ハ數個簇生シ短カク有毛ナノガ普通デアルガ、莖ノ下部デハ時ニ單立スル事ガアリ、正宗氏ノ *H. javanica* var. *laxa* トイフモノモおほばちどめぐさノ一形ト思フ。學名ハ *H. nepalensis* HOCKER ガ最モ早イ。

122–3) **おほちどめ** (のちどめ)、**はまちどめ** *H. ramiflora* MAXIM. ト *H. Wilfordi* MAXIM. ガ同一種デハナイカトイフ疑ハ植物學雜誌 50 卷 420 頁 (1936) デ述ベテオイタガ、米國 Gray Herb. デ兩者ノ Isotype ヲ檢シ同一種デアル事ヲ確メタ。函館デ MAXIM. ノ採ツタ *H. ramiflora* ノ標本デハ葉ハ全ク無毛カ又ハ葉柄ノ項ニ 1, 2 本ノ粗毛ガアルノミデ、葉脚ハ相重ツテ居リ、釜山デ WILFORD ノ採集シタ *H. Wilfordi* ノ標本ハ葉ノ裂片ノ形ハ全ク同一デアリ、葉脚ハ鋭角ニ開クカ又ハ互ニ相接シ、毛ガ稍多イ點デ前標本ト異ツテヰルガ、共ニおほちどめデ、花莖ハ葉柄ヨリ遙カニ長イ。東大デ *H. Wilfordi* ニ當テのちどめト稱シテヰルモノハコレトハ別種デ、葉身ハ中央又ハ 2/3 マデ 5 (稀ニ 7) 裂シ、鋸齒ハ顯著、花莖ハ通常葉柄ヨリ短カク、葉ニハ稍長イ粗毛ヲ散生スル事ガ多イ。はまちどめトイフモノハ小形ノ葉ヲツケタ花實ノナイ貧弱ナ標本ニ基イテ記載サレタガ、所謂のちどめノ海岸ニ生エタ一形ニ過ギナイノデ、ソノ學名 *H. maritima* HONDA ヲ所謂のちどめノ學名トシテ起用スル。コノモノハ本州、四國、九州、朝鮮ヨリ支那ニ迄分布シテヰルノデ、今後更ニ古イ學名ガ見付カルカモシレナイ。のぢどめナル和名ハ植物學雜誌 4 卷 415 頁 (1890) デ牧野先生ガ名付ケラレタガ、コレハ上記ノ東大デイツテヰルのちどめデハナク眞ノ *H. Wilfordi* MAXIM. 卽チおほちどめノ一形デアルラシイ。何故ナラバ同所デ牧野先生ハおほちどめト比較シテ葉脚ノ狀態及ビ毛ノ多少ノミヲ述ベラレ、ソコニ引用サレテ居テ牧野先生ガのぢとめト鑑定手書サレテヰル土佐、佐川 (牧野 May 26, 1889) ノ標本ガ東京科學博物館ニアルガ、ソレハおほちどめデアルカラデアル。臺灣產ノたいわんのちどめハはまちどめニ極メテ近緣デアルガ葉ハ基部近クマデ深裂スル。支那廣東近クカラ記載サレタ *H. batrachium* HANCE ハたいわんのちどめカはまちどめカ何レカデアラウ。